CHAPTER 5. PLANS AND POLICIES

In addition to the Implementation Plan, many other plans and policies direct State and Regional Board actions or clarify the Regional Board's intent. The following pages contain brief descriptions of State Board plans and policies and numerous Regional Board plans and policies. Copies of the State and Regional Board policies are contained in the Appendix.

I. STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD PLANS AND POLICIES

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has adopted a number of plans and policies for Statewide water quality management including:

State Policy for Water Quality Control (1972)

Anti-degradation Policy

Thermal Plan

Bays and Estuaries Policy

Power Plant Cooling Policy

Reclamation Policy

Shredder Waste Disposal Policy

Underground Storage Tank Pilot Program

Sources of Drinking Water Policy

Nonpoint Source Management Plan

Ocean Plan

Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste Policy

Should any of these policies be amended by the State Board, the Regional Board will implement the amended version.

The following sections summarize the adopted policy. The complete policy is available in the "Attachments" section of this document.

I.A. STATE POLICY FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL

The State Board has developed a set of twelve general principles to implement the provisions and intent of the Porter-Cologne Act. These principles, listed below, are contained in a document called the State Policy for Water Quality Control, adopted on July 6, 1972.

1. Water rights and quality control decisions must assure protection of fresh and marine waters for maximum beneficial use.

2. Wastewaters must be considered a part of the total available fresh water resource.

3. Management of supplies and wastewaters shall be on a regional basis for efficient utilization of the resource.

4. Efficient wastewater management requires a balanced program of source control of hazardous substances, treatment, reuse and proper disposal of effluents and residuals.

5. Substances not amenable to removal in treatment plants must be prevented from entering the system.

6. Treatment systems must provide sufficient removals to protect beneficial uses and aquatic communities.

7. Institutional and financial programs of consolidated systems must serve each area equitably.

8. Sewerage facilities must be consolidated for long-range economic and water quality benefits.

9. Reclamation and reuse for maximum benefit shall be encouraged.

10. Systems must be designed and operated for maximum benefit from expended funds.

11. Control methods must be based on the latest information.

12. Monitoring programs must be provided.

I.B. ANTI-DEGRADATION POLICY

On October 28, 1968, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California." While requiring continued maintenance of existing high quality waters, the policy provides conditions under which a change in water quality is allowable. A change must:

1. be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State;

2. not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water; and

3. not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality control plans or policies.

I.C. THERMAL PLAN

The "Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California," adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on May 18, 1972, and amended September 18, 1975, specifies water quality objectives, effluent quality limits, and discharge prohibitions related to thermal characteristics of enclosed bay and estuary waters and waste discharges.

I.D. BAYS AND ESTUARIES POLICY

The "Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California," Resolution No. 74-43, was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on May 16, 1974. Commonly referred to as the "Bays and Estuaries Policy," it was adopted specifically to provide water quality principles and guidelines for the affected waters.

Decisions by the Regional Boards are required to be consistent with the provisions designed to prevent water quality degradation and to protect beneficial uses. The policy lists principles of management that include a statement of the desirability of phasing out all discharges (exclusive of cooling waters) as soon as practicable. Quality requirements state conformability with other plans and policies. Discharge prohibitions are placed on:

1. new dischargers (other than those that would enhance the receiving waters);

2. untreated waste and waste products;

3. refuse;

4. consequential effects of mining, construction, agriculture, and timber harvesting;

5. materials of petroleum origin;

6. radiological, chemical, or high-level radioactive waste; or

7. discharge or by-pass of untreated waste.

I.E. POWER PLANT COOLING POLICY

The "Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Power Plant Cooling" indicates the State Board's position on power plant cooling, specifying that fresh inland waters should be used for cooling only when other alternatives are environmentally undesirable or economically unsound.

I.F. RECLAMATION POLICY

The "Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California" requires the Regional Boards to conduct reclamation surveys and specifies reclamation actions to be implemented by the State and Regional Boards as well as other agencies.

I.G. SHREDDER WASTE DISPOSAL POLICY

The "Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste" designates specific conditions to be enforced by the Regional Board by which mechanically destructed car bodies, old appliances, or other similar castoffs can be disposed at certain landfills.

I.H. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PILOT POLICY

The "Policy Regarding the Underground Storage Tank Pilot Program" implements a pilot program to fund oversight of remedial action at leaking underground storage tank sites, in cooperation with the California Department of Health Services. Over-sight may be deferred to the Regional Boards.

I.I. SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER POLICY

The "Sources of Drinking Water" policy specifies which ground and surface waters are considered to be suitable or potentially suitable for the beneficial use of water supply (MUN). It allows the Regional Board some discretion in making MUN determinations.

I.J. NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The "Nonpoint Source Management Plan", Resolution 88-123, was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on November 15, 1988 pursuant to Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. The Plan identifies nonpoint source control programs and milestones for their accomplishment. It emphasizes cooperation with local governments and other agencies to promote the implementation of Best Management Practices and remedial projects.

I.K. OCEAN PLAN

The "Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California," Resolution No. 90-27 was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on March 22, 1990. This plan establishes beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the California Coast outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Also, the Ocean Plan prescribes effluent quality requirements and management principles for waste discharges and specifies certain waste discharge prohibitions.

The Ocean Plan also provides that the State Water Resources Control Board shall designate Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) and requires wastes to be discharged a sufficient distance from these areas to assure maintenance of natural water quality conditions.

The State Water Resources Control Board declared its intent to periodically revise the Plan to reflect water quality objectives that are necessary to protect beneficial uses of ocean waters and to be consistent with current technology.

I.L. DISCHARGES OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE POLICY

The "Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste", Resolution No. 93-62, was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on June 17, 1993. This policy implements State regulations of waste discharge to land (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15) and Federal Regulations related to municipal solid waste disposal (40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 257 and 258). The policy directs Regional Water Quality Control Boards to revise or adopt, prior to the Federal deadline (currently October 9, 1993), Waste Discharge Requirements for all municipal solid waste landfills subject to State and federal regulations. A detailed description of this policy is provided in Chapter Four under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act section.

II. RECOMMENDED STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD CONTROL ACTIONS

1. State policies for surface waters and for bays and estuaries should be further considered in light of the revised Ocean Plan of 1988.

2. State policies for water quality control should place increasing emphasis on water quality monitoring to determine compliance with water quality objectives in order to provide a firm basis for classification of receiving waters relative to Section 303(e) of Public Law 92-500.

3. Erosion and sedimentation control policies should be established based on (a) pilot studies conducted by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service which recommended best management practices for erosion problems, (b) a statewide study by the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts on institutional solutions to sedimentation problems, and (c) findings of erosion studies conducted in the Central Coast Region as part of nondesignated area 208 planning.

4. Land use planning relative to nonpoint pollution sources should be considered as a future activity, possibly as a multiagency effort; initial control efforts and means for effective control should be from local agencies.

5. Water quality control programs should continue to include emphasis on total water management in order to permit enhancement of naturally degraded surface and ground waters.

6. The State Water Resources Control Board should consider water quality effects when reviewing water rights permits.

7. Policies affecting water rights should reinforce water quality goals particularly as related to long-term ground water salinity changes. Adjudication of degraded ground water basins should be considered as a tool for implementation of water quality goals to be utilized only if other measures fail.

8. Water supply improvements to reduce influent wastewater salinity made in the interest of total water quality management should be considered for partial eligibility for Clean Water Grants. Increased costs for grant eligibility could be in lieu of costs for wastewater effluent demineralization where such measures are required.

9. Water reclamation and reuse programs for supplementing agricultural irrigation supplies should be given increased emphasis. Grant support should be available for water short areas where such water demand can be demonstrated.

III. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

III.A. GENERAL

1. Land use practices should assure protection of beneficial water uses and aquatic environmental values.

2. There shall be no waste discharged into areas which possess unique or uncommon cultural, scenic, aesthetic, historical or scientific values. Such areas will be defined by the Regional Board.

3. Property owners are considered ultimately responsible for all activities and practices that could result in adverse affects on water quality from waste discharges and surface runoff.

III.B. WASTEWATER RECLAMATION

1. Water quality management systems throughout the basin shall provide for eventual wastewater reclamation, but may discharge wastes to the aquatic environment (with appropriate discharge requirements) when wastewater reclamation is precluded by processing costs or lack of demand for reusable water.

2. The number of waste sources and independent treatment facilities shall be minimized and the consolidated systems shall maximize their capacities for wastewater reclamation, assure efficient management of, and meet potential demand for reclaimed water.

Further wastewater reclamation guidance is available in the Implementation Plan, Chapter Four.

III.C. DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATERS

1. All discharges to the aquatic environment shall be considered temporary unless it is demonstrated that no undesirable change will occur in the natural receiving water quality.

2. The quality of all surface waters of the basin shall be such as to permit unrestricted recreational use.

3. The discharge of pollutants into surface fresh waters shall be discontinued.

III.D. MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL SEWERING ENTITIES

1. Municipal and industrial sewering entities should implement comprehensive regulations to prohibit the discharge to the sewer system of substances listed below which may be controlled at their source:

   Chlorinated hydrocarbons;

   Toxic substances;

   Harmful substances that may concentrate in food webs;

   Excessive heat ;

   Radioactive substances;

   Grease, oil, and phenolic compounds;

   Mercury or mercury compounds;

   Excessively acidic and basic substances:

   Heavy metals such as lead, copper,zinc, etc.; and

   Other known deleterious substances.

2. Sewering entities should implement comprehensive industrial waste ordinances to control the quantity and quality of organic compounds, suspended and settleable substances, dissolved solids, and all other materials which may cause overloading of the municipal waste treatment facility.

III.E. GROUND WATER

1. Ground water recharge with high quality water shall be encouraged.

2. In all ground water basins known to have an adverse salt balance, total salt content of the discharge shall not exceed that which normally results from domestic use, and control of salinity shall be required by local ordinances which effectively limit municipal and industrial contributions to the sewerage system.

3. Wastewaters percolated into the ground waters shall be of such quality at the point where they enter the ground so as to assure the continued usability of all ground waters of the basin.

III.F. INDIVIDUAL, ALTERNATIVE, AND COMMUNITY SYSTEMS

The Regional Board intends to discourage high density development on septic tank disposal systems and generally will require increased size of parcels with increasing slopes and slower percolation rates. Consideration of development will be based upon the percolation rates and engineering reports supplied. In any questionable situation, engineer-designed systems will be required.

Further information concerning on-site systems can be found in Chapter Four.

III.G. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

1. General recommendations for erosion control, numbered one through six under "Land Disturbance Activities" in the Implementation Plan, Chapter Four, are considered by the Regional Board to be Best Management Practices (BMP's), as are those BMP's identified in approved areawide Water Quality Management Plans.

2. Local units of government should have the lead role in controlling land use activities that cause erosion and may, as necessary, impose further conditions, restrictions, or limitations on waste disposal and other activities that might degrade the quality of waters of the State.

3. In implementing BMP's through local units of government, or through State and federal agencies for lands under their control, working relationships, priorities, and time schedules will be defined in management agency agreements between the areawide waste treatment planning agency and the local management agency. Agreements will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect recent achievements, new information and new concerns.

4. Regional Board participation in sediment control programs shall include assistance in the establishment of local control programs, participation in the determination of water quality problems, and a cooperative program evaluation with local units of government. Regional Board enforcement authority will be exercised where local volunteer programs fail to correct sediment problems within a reasonable period.

5. Emergency projects undertaken or approved by a public agency and necessary to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services from an unexpected occurrence involving a clear and imminent danger are exempt from this chapter providing such exemption is in the public interest.

6. Regulation of sediment discharges from routine annual agricultural operations, such as tilling, grazing, and land grading and from construction of agricultural buildings is waived except where such activity is causing severe erosion and causing, or threatening to cause, a pollution or nuisance.

7. Regulation of discharges from State and federal lands managed by agencies operating in accordance with approved management agency agreements is waived except where such activity is causing, or threatening to cause, a pollution or nuisance.

"Control Actions" and "Actions by Other Authorities" in this chapter and the Implementation Plan, Chapter Four, contain further information regarding erosion and sedimentation control.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

Due to unique cultural, scenic, aesthetic, historical, scientific, and ecological values of the Central Coastal Basin, and the necessity to protect the public health and the desire to achieve water quality objectives, the Regional Water Quality Control Board has established certain discharge prohibitions.

IV.A. ALL WATERS

Waste discharges shall not contain materials in concentrations which are hazardous to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

The discharge of oil or any residual products of petroleum to the waters of the State, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code, is prohibited.

Discharge of elevated temperature wastes into COLD intrastate waters is prohibited where it may cause the natural temperature of the receiving water to exceed limits specified in Chapter Three, Water Quality Objectives.

IV.A.1. TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS

Discharge of toxic or hazardous material that violates: 1) the toxicity objective for all waters as designated in the Ocean Plan [See Appendix A-5] and Objectives for All Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries [See Chapter Three], or 2) Proposition 65 limitations for municipal/domestic water supply waters is prohibited.

Discharge to publicly owned treatment works is prohibited in concentrations that:

1. Exceeds applicable federal pretreatment standards;

2. Endangers safe and continuous operation of wastewater treatment facilities;

3. Endangers public health and safety; and

4. Causes violation of applicable water quality objectives.

IV.B. INLAND WATERS

Wastes discharged to surface waters shall be essentially free of toxic substances, grease, oil, and phenolic compounds.

Waste discharges to the following inland waters are prohibited:

1. All surface freshwater impoundments and their immediate tributaries.

2. All surface waters within the San Lorenzo River, Aptos-Soquel, and San Antonio Creek Subbasins and all water contact recreation areas except where benefits can be realized from direct discharge of reclaimed water.

3. All deadend sloughs receiving little flushing action from land drainage or natural runoff.

4. All coastal surface streams and natural drainageways that flow directly to the ocean within the Santa Cruz Coastal, Monterey Coastal, San Luis Obispo Coastal from the Monterey County line to the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo Creek drainage, and the Santa Barbara Coastal Subbasins except where discharge is associated with an approved wastewater reclamation program.

5. The Santa Maria River downstream from the Highway One bridge.

6. The Santa Ynez River downstream from the salt water barrier.

IV.C. WATERS SUBJECT TO TIDAL ACTION

The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radioactive waste into the ocean is prohibited.

Waste discharges to the following areas are prohibited.

1. In the northern extreme of Monterey Bay, inshore from an imaginary line extending from Santa Cruz Point (36°-57.0'N, 122°-01.5'W) to the mouth of the Pajaro River (36°-51.0'N, 121°-48.6'W) and in ocean waters within a three (3) mile radius of Point Pinos (36°-38.3'N, 121°-56.0'W), excepting the area described in No. 2 below.

2. In the southern extreme of Monterey Bay, inshore from an imaginary line extending from Point Pinos (36°-38.3'N, 121°-56.0'W) to the mouth of the Salinas River (36°-44.9'N, 121°- 48.3'W).

Discharges to the Monterey Bay Prohibition Zone from desalinization units and circulating seawater system discharges may be permitted after each proposal satisfies California Environmental Quality Act requirements and completes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System process.

IV.C.1. AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Discharge of waste is prohibited where it will alter natural water quality conditions in Areas of Special Biological Significance. Areas of Special Biological Significance are:

1. Ano Nuevo Point and Island, San Mateo County, including ocean waters within three (3) nautical miles offshore and defined by extensions of Cascade Creek on the north and the Santa Cruz-San Mateo County line on the south.

2. Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge and Hopkins Marine Life Refuge, Monterey County, including Monterey Bay waters bounded by Point Alones on the east, by Point Pinos on the west, and extending offshore to the 60-foot depth contour (about 0.7 miles).

3. Carmel Bay, Monterey County, including all bay waters enclosed by an imaginary line extending between Pescadero Point and Granite Point.

4. Point Lobos Ecological Reserve, Monterey County, including ocean waters within one-quarter (0.25) mile offshore from Granite Point southerly to the southernmost boundary of Point Lobos Reserve State Park.

5. Julia Pfeiffer Burns Underwater Park, Monterey County, including ocean waters within an area extending about one (1.0) mile offshore and about two and one-half (2.5) miles south of Partington Point.

6. Salmon Creek, Monterey County, including ocean waters within one-thousand (1000) feet or more offshore, bounded on the south by an extension of the Monterey-San Luis Obispo County line, and extending northward about three (3) miles.

7. San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz Islands, Santa Barbara County, including ocean waters within about one (1) nautical mile offshore.

The discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge and sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment, is prohibited.

The bypassing of untreated waste to the ocean is prohibited.

Excepting vessel washdown waters, disposal of waste matter or untreated waste from vessel to tidal water is prohibited.

The discharge of oil or grease, from other than natural sources, which produces a visible or measurable effect to tidal waters of the basin is prohibited.

New thermal waste discharges to coastal waters, enclosed bays and estuaries having a maximum temperature greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited.

IV.D. GROUND WATERS

Wastes discharged to ground waters shall be free of toxic substances in excess of accepted drinking water standards; taste, odor, or color producing substances; and nitrogenous compounds in quantities which could result in a ground water nitrate concentration above 45mg/l.

IV.E. OTHER SPECIFIC PROHIBITION SUBJECTS

Other prohibitions exist which pertain to the following topics. These prohibitions can be found under the respective heading in the Implementation Plan.

Mushroom Farms Operation Prohibitions

Individual, Alternative, and Community Sewage Disposal Systems Prohibitions
Land Disturbance Prohibitions

Solid Waste Discharge Prohibitions

IV.F. EXCEPTIONS TO BASIN PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Regional Board may, subsequent to a public hearing, grant exceptions to any provision of this Plan where the Regional Board determines:

1. The exception will not compromise protection of waters for beneficial uses; and

2. The public interest will be served.

Regional Board exceptions will be effective upon State Board approval, unless exceptions involve surface water beneficial use designations or surface water quality objectives (i.e., federally accepted water quality standards). Such water quality standard related exceptions will also require Environmental Protection Agency approval to become effective.

V. CONTROL ACTIONS

Specific actions can be taken to control water quality. These are specified below.

V.A. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. The Regional Water Quality Control Board will implement water quality control plan provisions through establishment or requirements and timetables for compliance with plan actions.

2. Waste discharge requirements will be established for all (operating) solid waste sites and where inactivated sites may contribute to water quality impairment.

3. Waste discharge requirements will be established for all existing oil well fields, mines, or other well fields which threaten water quality.

4. Waste discharge requirements will be established for all irrigation, feedlot, dairy, and poultry operations which are so located as to pose a clear and direct threat to water quality; such operations need not be so large as to require a permit under NPDES.

V.B. STATE CLEAN WATER GRANTS OR LOANS

1. Priorities for State Clean Water Grants or Loans will be ordered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and provide ever increasing emphasis toward correction of basin water quality problems.

2. Water supply improvements (which encourage cost-effective water quality management) beyond normal source control measures (i.e., water supply quality enhancement by treatment or other means in lieu of effluent demineralization) will be recommended for funding.

V.C. SALT DISCHARGE

1. Emphasize control of brine disposal into public sewer systems by requiring affected dischargers to comply with normal salt increments, to adopt salt source control ordinances, and to conduct wastewater monitoring programs.
2. Minimize degradation of water during transport from points of use; minimize leakage of poor quality water during transport from salt affected areas through salt free lands to salt sinks for disposal.

3. Regulate importation of water into any basin or subbasin and regulate the reuse of waters in upstream portions of subbasins which is of poorer quality than existing or imported supplies. If such import or transport to up-slope areas for reuse is allowed, take suitable steps to mitigate short and long term adverse effects of increased salt load resulting from this recycling.

4. Increase recharge of underground water storage basins (where recharge is possible) using surplus winter or spring runoff waters.

5. Actively support measures designed to protect and to improve quality of waters imported into areas with unfavorable or poor salt balance.

6. Regulate reclamation of new lands which would contribute large quantities of salts or pollutants to water supplies.

7. Where water supplies are limited, restrict use of reclaimed waters to existing irrigated acreage rather than develop new irrigated acreage to utilize the reclaimed water.

V.D. INDIVIDUAL, ALTERNATIVE, AND COMMUNITY SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Unsewered areas having high density (one acre lots or smaller) should be organized into septic tank management districts and sewerage feasibility studies should be encouraged in potential problem areas. Local implementation should be encouraged by Regional Board action.

V.E. AGENCY COORDINATION

The Regional Water Quality Control Board will initiate coordination with the appropriate Coastal Commission, as well as other State, federal, and local agencies which possess related or overlapping planning responsibilities.

V.F. ANIMAL CONFINEMENT OPERATIONS

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15, Section 2601 defines a confined animal facility as "any place where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats, fowl, or other domestic animals are corralled, penned, tethered, or otherwise enclosed or held and where feeding is by means other than grazing."

1. Animal confinement facilities plus adjacent crop land under the control of the operator shall have the capacity to retain surface drainage from manure storage areas plus any washwater during a 25-year 24-hour storm.

2. Surface drainage, including water from roofed areas, shall be prevented from running through manure storage areas.

3. Animal confinement facilities, including retention ponds shall be protected from overflow to stream channels during 20-year peak stream flows for existing facilities and 100-year peak stream flows for new facilities.

4. Retention ponds shall be lined with or underlain by soils containing at least ten percent clay and not more than ten percent gravel or artificial material of equivalent impermeability.

5. Washwater and surface drainage from manure storage areas shall be contained, applied to crop lands, or discharged to treatment systems subject to approval by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

6. Animals in confinement shall be prevented from entering any surface waters within the confined area.

7. Lands that have received animal wastes shall be managed to minimize erosion and runoff. Dry manures applied to cultivated crop lands should be incorporated into the soil soon after application.

8. Animal wastes shall be managed to prevent nuisances in manure storage areas.

9. Manure storage areas shall be managed to minimize percolation of water into underlying soils; this may be accomplished by routing drainage to impervious storage areas, land applications, relocation of existing lots and, in the case of new locations, by selecting more impervious soils for manure storage areas.

10. Animal confinement facilities shall have adequate surface drainage to prevent continuous accumulation of surface waters in corrals and feed yards; drainage should be routed to impervious storage areas or applied to land.

11. Application of manures and washwaters to crop lands shall be at rates which are reasonable for crop, soil, climate, special local situations, management system and type of manure.

12. A monitoring program may be required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a condition to issuance or waiver of waste discharge requirements.

Further animal confinement information can be found in Chapter Four in the Nonpoint Source Measures section under Agricultural Water and Wastewater Management.

V.G. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

1. Erosion from nonpoint pollution sources shall be minimized through implementation of BMP's (identified under "Management Principles" and described under "Land Disturbance Activities" in Chapter Four's "Nonpoint Source Measures" section.

2. All necessary control measures for minimizing erosion and sedimentation, whether structural or vegetal, shall be properly established prior to November 15 each year.

3. All structural and vegetal measures taken to control erosion and sedimentation shall be properly maintained.

4. A filter strip of appropriate width, and consisting of undisturbed soil and riparian vegetation or its equivalent, shall be maintained, wherever possible, between significant land disturbance activities and watercourses, lakes, bays, estuaries, marshes, and other water bodies. For construction activities, minimum width of the filter strip shall be thirty feet, wherever possible as measured along the ground surface to the highest anticipated water line.

5. Design and maintenance of erosion and sediment control structures, (e.g., debris and settling basins, drainage ditches, culverts, etc.) shall comply with accepted engineering practices.

6. Cover crops shall be established by seeding and/or mulching, or other equally effective measures, for all disturbed areas not otherwise protected from excessive erosion.

7. Land shall be developed in increments of workable size that can be completed during a single construction season. Graded slope length shall not be excessive and erosion and sediment control measures shall be coordinated with the sequence of grading, development, and construction operations.

8. Use of soil sterilants is discouraged and should be minimized.

Further erosion and sedimentation information can be found in other areas of this chapter as well as the Implementation Plan, Chapter Four, under "Land Disturbance Activities."

V.H. ACTIONS BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

V.H.1. FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. Federal agencies directly affected by the facility plans involving consolidation with other communities should comply with applicable provisions of the Basin Plan (e.g., Fort Ord on the Monterey Peninsula is shown as part of municipal wastewater sewerage consolidation); agency policies favoring plan recommendations are encouraged.

2. Federal agencies otherwise affected by plan provisions should signify their compliance or concern with plan recommendations; time at public hearings will be provided for this purpose.

V.H.2. ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) should coordinate with local agencies and the Regional Board relative to implementation of water quality control plans in that area.

V.H.3. SEPTIC TANK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

1. County governments should revise septic tank ordinances to conform with basin plan recommendations and State Board guidelines.

2. Formation of septic tank management districts within existing local agencies should be accomplished in areas where directed by Regional Board action.

V.H.4. WATER MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Conjunctive ground water-surface water management should continue to be encouraged by water management agencies, both in terms of storage and recharge operations and containment and routing of highly mineralized surface waters to prevent recharge. Examples in the Salinas Subbasin include storage of wet weather flows and recharge from a reservoir on Arroyo Seco and containment to prevent recharge of highly mineralized surface waters in streams such as Pancho Rico Creek.

V.H.5. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Preparation of solid waste management plans by all counties in the basin should be accomplished as required by the Nejedly-Z'berg-Dills Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972.

V.H.6. AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

Local agricultural representatives and the University of California extension service should maintain liaison with the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Board relative to agricultural wastewater management.

V.H.7. OFFSHORE OIL

Water quality in offshore oil lease areas should be monitored by State and federal agencies preferably by arrangements with independent oceanographic institutions.

V.H.8. SALINITY MANAGEMENT

Salt source control measures should be implemented by municipalities having excessive mineral quality in wastewaters discharged to land or inland waters; control of salinity through water supply improvements is recommended.

V.H.9. SEAWATER INTRUSION

Water Management Plans should be prepared and adopted by Monterey County for the Salinas ground water basin and the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency for the Pajaro ground water basin. These management plans should include immediate actions these agencies can take to help alleviate seawater intrusion as well as measures to stop seawater intrusion from advancing. These agencies should remediate seawater intrusion as a long-term goal.

Local and State agencies having jurisdiction to help control seawater intrusion should assist in implementing seawater intrusion remedies.

V.H.10. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

1. The federal government should increase its support of erosion and sediment control programs by increasing its technical staffs, increasing cost-share funds, increasing the availability of low-interest loans, and changing its income tax laws to encourage the use of Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment control.

2. The State of California should establish an erosion and sediment control program that includes incentives for the individual - such as cost-sharing, changes in State law that would reduce property taxes for enduring erosion and sediment control practices, and incentives through state income taxes.

3. Resource Conservation Districts within the Central Coast Region should develop management agency agreements with the Regional Board agreeing to work jointly with the Regional Board to integrate soil and water resource programs in the application of Best Management Practices to correct existing erosion and sediment problems and to prevent new problems from occurring.

4. Local units of government should improve land use plans to establish a clear policy, and shall adopt or

improve ordinances to include definitive performance standards, for the control of erosion and sedimentation, including consistency with this Basin Plan and Best Management Practices identified under Regional Board "Management Principles."

5. Local units of government developing Local Coastal Programs shall establish a clear policy on erosion and sedimentation and adopt an ordinance consistent with Best Management Practices for their land areas within the Coastal Zone.

6. Resource Conservation Districts, the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, the California Department of Transportation, and the Extension Service, in conjunction with the cities and counties, should develop and carry out an erosion and sediment control training program for employees who check erosion and sediment control plans and who enforce local ordinances and regulations relating to erosion and sediment control practices.

7. Counties and cities should work with the Regional Board to identify priorities, time schedules, and limitations and to negotiate management agency agreements concerning implementation of Best Management Practices for control of erosion and sedimentation.

8. Review and assessment of erosion and sediment control plans for new land developments in those counties and cities that have signed management agency agreements with the Board will be processed entirely by that county or city.

VI. REGIONAL BOARD POLICIES

Formal specific policies adopted by the Regional Board are presented below according to various categories.

VI.A.SEWERAGE FACILITIES AND SEPTIC TANKS IN URBANIZING AREAS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

Resolution 69-01: Adopting Policy Statement Regarding Sewerage Facilities and Septic Tanks in Urbanizing Areas in the Central Coast Region.

This policy prohibits septic tank or community systems unless particular criteria are satisfied.

VI.B. SEPTIC TANKS

1. Resolution 86-02: Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisor's Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the Bay Hills (Bay Farms/Hillcrest) Area.

This policy accepts Monterey County's moratorium in lieu of a Regional Board prohibition. Further, the policy requested a compliance schedule to eliminate discharge from individual sewage disposal systems and the State Water Resources Control Board is requested to rank this project Class "A" on the Clean Water Grant project priority list.

2. Resolution 87-05: Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisor's Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the area within the San Lucas County Water District.

This policy accepts Monterey County's moratorium in lieu of a Regional Board prohibition. Further, the policy requested a compliance schedule to eliminate discharge from individual sewage disposal systems and the State Water Resources Control Board is requested to rank this project Class "A" on the Clean Water Grant project priority list.

Further information concerning on-site system development restrictions can be found in Chapter Four.

VI.C. OIL FIELD WASTES

1. a. Resolution 73-05: Adopting Policy Regarding Beneficial Use of Oil Field Waste Materials in the Santa Maria Oil Fields, Santa Barbara County

   b. Resolution 89-04: Adopting Policy Regarding Beneficial Use of Oil Field Waste Materials in the Central Coast Region

The above policies require oil field waste materials to be deposited at an appropriate and approved Class I or Class II disposal site. Other disposal sites may be used for disposal under certain conditions. Executive Officer approval is necessary for other sites. A procedure to obtain Executive Officer approval is specified.

VI.D. AREA OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS)

Resolution 76-10: Recommendation to the State Water Resources Control Board Concerning the Designation of Terrace Point in Santa Cruz County as an Area of Special Biological Significance.

This policy recommended the State Water Resources Control Board to not designate Terrace Point as an Area of Special Biological Significance. The State Board concurred with the Regional Board in Resolution 77-21.

Further information concerning ASBS areas can be found in Chapter Two.

VI.E. LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Resolution 78-04: Supporting Approval of the Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978.

This policy expressed support for Proposition Two and urged California voters to support the proposition.

VI.F. PROHIBITION ZONES

Resolution 79-06: Resolution Regarding Marina County Water District's Petition to Delete the Southern Monterey Bay Discharge Prohibition Zone from the Basin Plan.

This policy considers Marina County Water District challenge to the Southern Monterey Bay prohibition zone. This policy resolves the Southern Monterey Bay prohibition zone is appropriate.

Regional Board adopted prohibition zones for tidal waters can be found under "Waters Subject to Tidal Action" under "Discharge Prohibitions" in this chapter.

VI.G. SAN LORENZO VALLEY

Resolution 87-04: Certification of Santa Cruz County's Wastewater Management Program for the San Lorenzo River Watershed.

This policy certifies Santa Cruz County's Wastewater Management Program for the San Lorenzo Valley is adequate to satisfy the loan condition authorized by Chapter 962 of the 1986 State Statues.

VI.H. HIGHWAY GROOVING RESIDUES

Resolution 89-04: Adopting Policy Regarding Disposal of Highway Grooving Residues.

This policy specifies conditions for highway grooving residue disposal.

VI.I. WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Resolution 89-04: Waiver of Regulation of Specific Types of Waste Dischargers.

State law allows Regional Boards to waive waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for a specific discharge or types of discharges where it is not against the public interest (California Water Code Section 13269). These waivers are conditional and may be terminated at any time.

On April 15, 1983, the Regional Board held a public hearing regarding the types and nature of waste discharges considered for waiver. Following this hearing, the Regional Board established certain discharges which waived WDRs. The types of dischargers which may be waived are shown in the appendix.

VI.J. INTERPRETATION OF MINIMUM PARCEL SIZE REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-SITE SEWAGE SYSTEMS

This policy clarifies Regional Board minimum parcel size requirements for on-site systems contained in Chapter Four of this document.

A copy of this policy is shown in the appendix.

VI.K. APPRECIATION FOR DISCHARGER COMPLIANCE

Resolution 93-04: Appreciation for Discharger Compliance.

This policy addresses the manner in which the Regional Board will protect water quality protection and improvement at the most cost effective manner to society. A copy of the policy is shown in the appendix.